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THE Wool SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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SUMMARY

Wool production in the United States in 1950 probably will not be greatly different from that in 1949. Sheep and lamb slaughter in 1949 is now indicated to be the smallest in about 30 years, and sheep numbers on January 1, 1950 probably will be about as large as at the beginning of 1949.

Domestic production of wool has continued to decline. Production in 1949 is currently estimated at 259 million pounds, grease basis, or about 115 million pounds, scoured basis. Production of shorn wool is estimated at 216 million pounds, which would be the smallest clip since 1879, and pulled wool may total only 43.0 million pounds.

The drop in wool production of almost 200 million pounds from the peak level of 455 million pounds in 1942 reflects the decline of 43 percent in sheep numbers since 1942. Stock sheep on farms on January 1, 1949, were slightly less than 28 million head compared with over 49 million head on January 1, 1942. Farmers and ranchmen liquidated or reduced their flocks largely because returns from sheep and wool in relation to capital investment and costs were less than those from alternative enterprises.

A moderate upturn from the 1949 level of mill consumption of apparel wool by domestic mills seems likely in 1950. Consumption of apparel wool during 1949 is expected to be about 330 million pounds, scoured basis, about one-third lower than in 1948.

Consumption of apparel wool by mills in the United States during 1949 has been substantially less than that of immediately preceding years. For the first 9 months of 1949, the total was 244.8 million pounds, scoured basis, 36 percent below consumption for the corresponding period in 1948 and 46 percent below the January-September total in 1946, the postwar peak.

Stocks of apparel wool in the United States are now between 20 and 25 percent lower than at the beginning of 1949 primarily because of the sharp drop in imports. Imports of apparel wools into the United States probably will increase during 1950 as a result of the increase in U.S. consumption, the decrease in stocks, and the lower prices of foreign wools since devaluation.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Prices

Item	Unit	1948 May	1948 June	1948 July	1948 Aug.	1949 May	1949 June	1949 July	1949 Aug.	Last data available as percent of a year earlier
Prices received by farmers	Cents	47.6	50.7	50.2	49.1	50.6	49.4	47.3	46.4	95
Parity price	Cents	45.8	45.9	45.9	45.9	44.8	44.8	44.7	44.5	97
Farm as percent of parity	Percent	104	110	109	107	113	110	106	104	
Boston market price:										
Domestic wool 1/ 2/										
Territory, scoured basis										
64's, 70's, 80's, staple	Cents	131.0	144.6	148.0	180.0	178.1	172.5	160.0	152.5	85
56's, combing	per	101.0	107.4	109.0	116.5	113.1	112.0	112.0	110.8	95
Bright fleece, grease basis	pound									
64's, 70's, 80's, decline	"	51.5	57.4	59.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	66.0	64.0	89
56's, combing	"	51.0	55.0	56.0	56.0	55.6	54.5	54.5	54.5	97
Foreign wool, excl. duty										
Australian, clean basis										
64's, 70's, top making	"	165.2	182.0	182.0	182.0	167.5	167.5	167.5	167.5	92
Montevideo, grease basis 3/										
56's (I's)	"	62.2	68.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	70.0	59.0	58.0	78
50's (II's)	"	57.0	63.2	68.0	68.0	63.0	62.4	55.0	53.0	78
Other textile fibers										
Cotton, middling 15/16" 4/	"	37.6	37.0	34.0	31.3	32.8	32.8	32.1	31.0	99
Rayon staple fiber										
Viscose 1-1/2 denier	"	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.8	36.0	35.0	35.0	5/	97
Acetate 5 denier	"	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	5/	88

Consumption and Supplies

Item	Unit	1948 Mar.	1948 Apr.	1948 May	1948 June	1949 Mar.	1949 Apr.	1949 May	1949 June 6/	
Mill consumption										
Per week, during month 7/										
Grease basis										
Apparel wool, total	1,000 lb.	19,882	20,690	20,117	18,783	8/	8/	8/	8/	
Domestic	1,000 lb.	9,366	10,103	9,615	9,460	8/	8/	8/	8/	
Foreign (duty-paid)	1,000 lb.	10,516	10,587	10,502	9,323	8/	8/	8/	8/	
Carpet wool (duty-free)	1,000 lb.	5,643	5,915	5,837	5,500	5,204	4,498	4,259	3,265	59
Scoured basis										
Apparel wool, total	1,000 lb.	10,336	10,658	10,405	9,624	5,822	5,038	5,394	5,757	60
Domestic	1,000 lb.	3,932	4,220	4,025	3,930	9/	9/	9/	9/	
Foreign (duty-paid)	1,000 lb.	6,404	6,438	6,380	5,694	9/	9/	9/	9/	
Carpet wool (duty-free)	1,000 lb.	4,053	4,256	4,243	3,967	3,715	3,210	3,066	2,283	58
Accumulated since Jan. 1 7/										
Grease basis										
Apparel wool, total	Mil. lb.	265.0	347.7	428.2	522.1	8/	8/	8/	8/	
Domestic	Mil. lb.	130.1	170.5	209.0	256.3	8/	8/	8/	8/	
Foreign (duty-paid)	Mil. lb.	134.9	177.2	219.2	265.8	8/	8/	8/	8/	
Carpet wool (duty-free)	Mil. lb.	73.5	97.2	120.5	148.0	71.7	89.7	106.7	123.1	83
Scoured basis										
Apparel wool, total	Mil. lb.	136.3	178.9	220.5	268.7	86.4	106.6	128.2	156.9	58
Domestic	Mil. lb.	54.1	70.9	87.0	106.7	9/	9/	9/	9/	
Foreign (duty-paid)	Mil. lb.	82.2	108.0	133.5	162.0	9/	9/	9/	9/	
Carpet wool (duty-free)	Mil. lb.	51.7	68.8	85.7	105.6	51.2	64.0	76.3	87.7	83
Imports-actual weight 10/										
Apparel wool (duty-paid)	Mil. lb.	51.1	36.4	29.3	31.2	17.4	12.4	10.6	16.5	53
Carpet wool (duty-free)	Mil. lb.	35.2	25.7	18.9	42.7	13.4	11.9	11.1	13.0	30
Accumulated since Jan. 1										
Apparel wool (duty-paid)	Mil. lb.	169.5	206.0	235.2	266.4	64.4	76.8	87.4	103.8	39
Carpet wool (duty-free)	Mil. lb.	106.3	132.0	150.9	193.6	47.2	59.1	70.1	83.2	43
Wool fabric production										
Accumulated since Jan. 1										
Men's wear	Million	58.3			116.0	39.4			75.8	65
Women's and children's wear	Linear	49.4			97.5	40.6			70.9	73
Other apparel fabrics	Yards	8.6			17.4	7.5			16.7	96
Total apparel fabrics	Yards	116.3			230.9	87.5			163.4	71
Blankets	Yards	5.5			10.4	5.6			11.1	107
Other non-apparel fabrics	Yards	10.2			21.6	9.1			18.5	86
Total woven fabrics	Yards	132.0			262.9	102.2			193.0	73

Compiled from official sources.

1/ May-July 1948 CCC selling price. 2/ Beginning August 1948 prices are open market quotations. 3/ PMA Boston Markets Reports, weekly range quotations. 4/ Average at 10 markets. 5/ Not available. 6/ Preliminary. 7/ The last month in each quarter is a 5-week period. The other months are 4-week periods. 8/ Reporting of apparel wool consumption on a grease basis discontinued by the Bureau of the Census, beginning August 1948. 9/ Breakdown between consumption of domestic and foreign apparel wool (scoured basis) discontinued by the Bureau of the Census, beginning August 1948. 10/ Imports for consumption.

Prices to producers for domestic wools in 1950 may average a little lower than the 1949 level, although the support price may average 2 to 3 cents higher.

World production of wool during the 1949 season is currently estimated at about 3,780 million pounds, grease basis, slightly higher than in 1948. World output of apparel wool during 1949 is estimated at 2,960 million pounds compared with 2,880 million pounds in 1948, and carpet wool at 820 million pounds compared with 790 million pounds. Wool production has been rising slowly in Europe due to rehibalitation, of flocks. Production has been fairly stable in Asia and Africa for the last three or four years, but has been increasing rather rapidly in Oceania. With the exception of the United States, prices of wool have provided sufficient incentive for producers to maintain or increase wool production in all major producing countries.

World consumption of apparel wool during 1948 was about 8 percent below the 1947 level. A further decline probably will take place during the 1949 season.

World stocks of apparel wool at the beginning of the selling season in 1949, were estimated at nearly 2.9 billion pounds, grease basis, compared with 3.6 billion pounds in 1948 and 4.2 billion pounds in 1947. The 1949 stocks, however, were still above prewar levels. A further reduction in world stocks is expected for the 1949 season.

THE WOOL SITUATION

Domestic Wool Production at Lowest Level in 70 Years

Domestic production of wool in 1949 has continued the downward trend which started following the all-time peak production of 455 million pounds in 1942. Production of shorn wool in 1949 is estimated at 216 million pounds, the lowest since 1879. Pulled wool production may total only 43.0 million pounds. Total production of wool in 1949 is therefore, about 259 million pounds, grease basis, or about 115 million pounds, scoured basis. In 1948, wool production, including 46.6 million pounds of pulled, was 281 million pounds, grease basis, and the 1935-39 average was 424.0 million pounds.

The drop in wool production of nearly 200 million pounds or 43 percent from 1942 levels reflects the sharp decline in sheep numbers. Stock sheep on farms January 1, 1949, were slightly less than 28 million head compared with over 49 million head on January 1, 1942. This decline in stock sheep numbers between 1942 and 1949 had been nationwide but has been

greatest in the West North Central States, where the count on January 1, 1949 of 4.0 million head was 53 percent below that of January 1, 1942. The smallest reduction has been in the South Atlantic States where the 689 thousand head on January 1, 1949 was 30 percent below the number in 1942. Farmers and ranchmen liquidated or reduced their flocks largely because returns from sheep and wool in relation to capital investment and costs were less than those from alternative enterprises.

Sheep and lamb slaughter in 1949, however, is the smallest in about 30 years and sheep numbers on January 1, 1950 probably will be about as large as at the beginning of 1949. Wool production in 1950 probably will not be greatly different from that in 1949.

Domestic Wool Consumption at Postwar Low Level

Domestic consumption of apparel wool in 1949, like other apparel fibers, declined substantially from the levels during and immediately following the war. For the first 9 months in 1949, the total was 244.8 million pounds, scoured basis, 36 percent below consumption for the corresponding period in 1948, and 46 percent below the January-September total in 1946, the postwar peak. However, the 1949 total through September was 18.7 percent above the corresponding total for 1935-39.

In recent months, judged by the weekly average rate, consumption has been increasing and in August and September was at the highest level since January. Weekly average consumption in September was 7.2 million pounds, scoured basis, compared with 7.3 million in August, 5.7 million in July, 9.1 million in September last year, and the 5.6 million September average in 1935-39. The current increase in mill activity probably reflects adjustments or replenishments of inventories rather than any actual rise in consumer demand.

During most of the last year when consumer purchases lagged, retail stores and other channels of distribution were prone to allow inventories to fall slightly. Inventories are now probably being increased somewhat to levels more in line with current sales.

Total consumption of apparel wool for 1949 is expected to total around 330 million pounds, scoured basis, about one-third lower than in 1948. A moderate upturn from the 1949 level seems likely for 1950, unless imports of wool textiles increase substantially as a result of devaluation.

Wool Stocks Decrease During 1949

Present stocks of apparel wool in the United States are substantially below those at the corresponding date last year. On April 2, 1949, stocks were reported at 348.0 million pounds, greasy shorn and pulled basis, of which 108 million pounds were owned by U. S. Government. The stocks on April 3, 1948, totaled 660.7 million pounds and the 1935-39 average was 212.0 million pounds.

Wool stocks currently are 20 to 25 percent lower than at the beginning of 1949, primarily because of the sharp drop in imports.

Imports of Apparel Wool Decline in 1949 - Will Increase in 1950

Domestic production of wool, practically all of which is apparel, provided only one-fourth to one-third of the apparel wool consumed during and immediately after the war. The remainder was imported. The chief source of imported apparel wool is Australia, with Argentina usually ranking second.

In 1949, however, imports through August are estimated to have been only about 40 percent of consumption. On an actual weight basis, imports for the first nine months of 1949 were 172 million pounds compared with 351 million for the corresponding period of 1948. Imports of apparel wool for the year 1949 may be no larger than 250 million pounds compared with 416.3 million pounds during 1948 and an annual average of 90.4 million pounds in 1935-39. United States purchases of foreign wools have been low in 1949 relative to recent years, because of (1) the high prices of foreign wools, (2) the fact that domestic consumption was declining sharply, (3) the fear of devaluation of foreign currencies.

Imports of apparel wools will probably increase through 1950 as a result of the increase in domestic consumption and the lower prices of foreign wool since devaluation.

With stocks and domestic production of wool so low, imports of apparel wool in 1950 must increase substantially over the 1949 level if domestic consumption reaches about 350 million pounds as now anticipated.

Wool Prices in 1949

Prices, at Boston, for most classes of domestic wools declined in 1949. Exceptions were the fine clothing wools (64's and finer) which were higher in September than at the beginning of the year and 3/8 blood clothing, low 1/4 blood combing, and common and braid, all of which remained at the same level during the year.

Prices for fine combing wools (64's and finer) declined more than any other class of wool. Territory fine combing staple wool, which was 180 cents per pound, scoured basis, in January, averaged 152.5 cents in September, a drop of 15 percent.

The decline for the other classes of wool ranged from 2 percent for bright fleece 1/4 blood combing to 12 percent for territory 1/2 blood combing. The current prices of the 3/8 blood and coarser wools are about equal to CCC selling prices.

Prices for fine clothing wools, on the other hand, advanced during 1949. In September, territory fine clothing wools averaged 142.5 cents per pound, or 6 percent higher than in January. The advance in the bright fleece fine clothing wool was even more significant with the average price in September, 48.2 cents per pound, grease basis, or nearly one-third higher than in January.

Prices to producers for domestic wools in 1950 may average a little lower than the 1949 level. Market prices of domestic wools, in large measure, reflect prices of wool in foreign markets. All of the chief exporting countries altered their exchange rate recently - in most instances by 30.5 percent. Wool prices in most of these countries advanced moderately after devaluation but, in terms of dollars, are still below predevaluation prices. Approximate prices of Australian 77, Good topmaking wool, on September 17 were 140-144 cents per pound, delivered in bond at Boston. After devaluation, the price was 110-114 cents per pound, but by November 26 had advanced to 129-132 cents per pound, or 8 percent below the predevaluation price. The extent to which prices of these foreign wools remain below the predevaluation price will be reflected in prices of domestic wools in 1950.

Prices received by farmers for wool in February 1949 reached the highest level since January 1920 but declined considerably by the end of the year. However, prices for the year 1949 as a whole will average 1 or 2 cents a pound higher than during 1948. The weighted average price received by farmers in 1948 was 48.8 cents per pound.

Domestic Wools to be Supported in 1950

The Agricultural Act of 1949 provides that "the price of wool (including mohair) shall be supported through loans, purchases, or other operations at such level, not in excess of 90 per centum nor less than 60 per centum of the parity price therefor, as the Secretary determines necessary in order to encourage an annual production of approximately 360 million pounds of shorn wool."

The percent of parity at which the Secretary will support the price of wool in 1950 has not been announced. The Act further provides a new method for computing parity for wool and mohair. In the case of wool, the

the new parity price will be 5 or 6 cents higher than parity computed from the old formula. If wool is supported at 90 percent of the new parity, the support price in 1950 will be about 45 cents per pound as compared with 42.3 cents per pound in 1949.

World Wool Production Increases in 1949 1/

World production of wool during the 1949 season is currently estimated at 3,780 million pounds, grease basis, compared with 3,770 million in 1948 and an annual average of 3,930 million in 1936-40. World output of apparel wool during 1949 is tentatively estimated at 2,960 million pounds compared with 2,880 million pounds in 1948. Production of carpet wool is expected to increase from 790 million pounds in 1948 to 820 million pounds in 1949. Wool production has been rising due to rehabilitation of flocks in Europe. Production has been fairly stable in Asia and Africa. for the last three or four years, but has been increasing rather rapidly in Australia. Only in the United States, Canada, and Argentina has the trend of wool production been down during the last four years. In Australia, production of wool has increased in each of the last four years. Production in 1949, at 1,095 million pounds was 17 percent above 1945.

World consumption of wool particularly of the finer grades, was about 25 percent greater production during the period 1946-48. Prices of wool have provided an incentive for producers to maintain or increase wool production in all major producing countries, with the exception of the United States. Widespread interest is being shown in breeding stock in most countries. Consequently, sheep numbers and world wool production are likely to increase in 1950.

World Consumption Exceeds Production - Stocks Decline

World consumption of apparel wool is expected to continue to exceed production during the 1949 season, but probably will be slightly below consumption during the previous season. Consumption during 1948, 3.5 billion pounds, was about 8 percent below the 1947 level.

World stocks of apparel wool at the beginning of the selling season on July 1, 1949, were estimated at about 2.9 billion pounds, grease basis, compared with 3.6 billion pounds in 1948 and 4.2 billion pounds in 1947. July 1, 1949 stocks, however, were still above prewar levels. A further decline in world stocks is expected for the 1949 season.

1/ This and succeeding sections on wool are based largely on information summarized by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations from Foreign Service reports.

Practically all of the decline of 1.3 billion pounds between July 1, 1947, and July 1, 1949, has been in the stocks held by Government organizations (Joint Organization and Commodity Credit Corporation). Government stocks on July 1, 1949, were .7 billion pounds or 24 percent of the world total compared with 2.0 billion pounds and 48 percent of the world total two years earlier.

British Export to United States of Wool Products Increases Following Devaluation 1/

The export price advantage as a result of devaluation has presented a special opportunity for the sale of wool textile products to the United States, according to reports from the American Consulate in Bradford, England. Analysis of greatly increased exports of these products to the American market since devaluation shows the following developments:

> Exports of 231 thousand pounds of wool during the week of October 7 were the largest since the week of August 22, 1947. This figure was exceeded in the week of November 4. The wool exported from the United Kingdom to the United States consists, for the most part, of re-exports of wool produced in the British Dominions.

Declared weekly exports of wool and wool products from Bradford to the United States, September 16, 1949-November 4, 1949

Commodity	Unit	Week ended							
		Sept.16	Sept.23	Sept.30	Oct. 7	Oct. 14	Oct. 21	Oct. 28	Nov. 4
Wool and hair	Pounds	8,935	26,461	101,639	231,264	197,220	179,843	175,815	236,007
Noils	"	67,233	69,657	109,703	196,179	173,826	352,625	217,727	225,726
Wastes	"	34,164	74,707	25,574	94,546	145,044	147,219	119,423	163,566
Rags	"	70,583	76,300	202,245	74,316	144,753	260,820	133,407	120,372
Yarns	"	5,937	5,477	4,720	5,379	2,299	4,886	9,257	159
Cloth	sq. yds.	53,838	53,155	76,535	151,563	124,083	77,978	92,813	72,660
Blankets and traveling rugs	pounds	245	4,529	2,548	181	4,469	676	9,354	70

Source: Report of American Consulate, Bradford, England.

1/ From reports of United States Consulate, Bradford, England.

Shipments of noils during the week of October 21 were the largest for any week since June 11, 1948, and of rags were the largest since the week ended July 5, 1940. Shipments of wastes during the weeks ending October 14, October 21, and November 4, exceeded those for any other week since May 30, 1941.

The large shipments of cloth during the week of October 7, the largest for any week since that of June 19, 1942, were not maintained in later weeks. Current orders for cloth which are being accepted at devaluation prices will not be reflected in exports until early in 1950, except for occasional spot lots of stock which may be found suitable for the United States market, or which may be diverted from home trade.

THE MOHAIR SITUATION

Production of mohair in the United States in 1949 is expected to be between 13.5 - 14 million pounds, about 17 percent below the 1948 clip of 16.6 million pounds. Relatively high prices paid for slaughter goats, some liquidation due to drought in Texas, and the drop in mohair prices resulted in exceptionally high slaughter of goats during 1948. Slaughter during 1949 has been high relative to inventory. Mohair production in 1950 is likely to be 1 million pounds less than in 1949.

During the first eight months of 1949, consumption of mohair in the United States was at an annual rate of 15.5 million pounds, grease basis. This compared with actual consumption of 11.6 million pounds during 1948 and 17.9 million pounds during 1947. Consumption during this period was 41 percent above that for the corresponding period of 1948 but 7.7 percent below January-August 1947 and 30 percent below January-August 1946. Practically all of the increase was on the woolen system. Consumption on this system was over 4 times as large as in the same period of 1948, while consumption on the worsted system increased only 0.5 percent.

Domestic stocks of mohair on April 2, 1949, totaled 14.4 million pounds, 0.8 million pounds greater than a year earlier. If there has been no marked change in the rate of consumption, stocks at the end of the year will be somewhat less than at the beginning of 1949. The reduction in stocks may be as much as 2 million pounds. During January-August exports of mohair exceeded imports by 66,000 pounds, while during the same period of 1948 imports were 140,000 pounds greater than exports.

Prices at local shipping points for the 1949 Texas fall clip are reported at between 70 and 75 cents for kid mohair and between 50 and 55 cents for adult mohair. These prices are about 25 and 35 percent higher than a year ago and at about the same level as at this time in 1947.

The Agricultural Act of 1949 provides that the price of mohair shall be supported through loans, purchases, or other operations at a level not in excess of 90 percent not less than 60 percent of the parity price therefor. The percent of parity at which mohair will be supported in 1950 has not been announced.

Statistical Summary of Domestic Wool Outlook

Item	1935-39 Average	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	Preliminary forcast as of Sept. 1949 1/ 1949	1950
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
						Supplies 2/					
Production											
Shorn	358.5	387.5	388.3	378.8	338.3	307.9	280.5	252.8	233.9	216.0	
Pulled	65.5	65.8	66.7	65.2	73.5	70.5	61.3	56.6	46.6	43.0	
Total	424.0	453.3	455.0	444.0	411.8	378.4	341.8	309.4	280.5	259.0	
Reported stocks, April 1											
Apparel wool											
Privately owned											
Domestic wool	162.7	87.1	141.0	122.6	75.7	74.1	77.4	111.1	177.5	119.7	
Foreign wool	49.2	112.2	170.2	134.7	209.9	246.9	297.4	251.0	207.6	121.0	
Total	211.9	199.3	311.2	257.3	285.6	321.0	374.8	362.1	385.1	240.7	
Government owned											
Domestic (CCC)					185.5	291.8	459.6	445.2	275.6	107.5	
Foreign (DSC)			198.9	295.2	275.7	66.4					
Total			198.9	295.2	461.2	358.2	459.6	445.2	275.6	107.5	
Total Apparel	211.9	199.3	510.1	552.5	746.8	679.2	834.4	807.3	660.7	348.2	
Carpet wool											
Foreign only	45.9	52.5	104.2	66.4	40.1	66.4	96.5	129.3	114.2	84.8	
Imports for Consumption											
Dutiable (apparel)											
Finer than 40's 4/	66.7	562.1	749.3	626.3	503.9	634.4	740.5	400.2	391.0		
Donskoi, Smyrna & similar	8.1	7.6	13.1	8.6	5.0	3.0	2.8	1.2	0.7		
Other not finer than 40's	15.6	35.4	32.0	14.0	38.8	38.3	68.5	37.3	24.6		
Total 4/	90.4	605.1	794.4	648.9	547.7	675.7	811.8	438.7	416.3		
Duty-free (Carpet)											
Donskoi, Smyrna & similar	129.6	194.8	58.9	24.9	29.7	76.6	122.6	110.9	160.0		
Other not finer than 40's	4.1	16.2	5.9	4.2	42.2	55.4	119.1	91.4	181.3		
Total	133.7	211.0	64.8	29.1	71.9	132.0	241.7	202.3	341.3		
						Consumption					
Mill Consumption (scoured basis)											
Apparel wool											
Domestic	226.7	223.1	244.5	203.6	150.9	120.4	106.9	161.2	5/		
Foreign 6/	54.4	292.6	327.0	388.3	426.2	468.9	502.7	364.7	5/		
Total Apparel 6/	281.1	515.7	571.5	591.9	577.1	589.3	609.6	525.9	485.2	330.0	325-375
Carpet wool											
Foreign only 6/	96.0	132.3	44.0	32.2	45.8	55.9	127.9	172.3	207.9		
Fabric production (million linear yards)											
Men's wear			277.0	256.8	217.9	204.2	228.1	219.7	208.2		
Women's & children's wear			107.6	132.1	170.6	141.4	234.9	176.5	194.6		
Other apparel fabrics			72.2	51.7	52.1	55.8	61.2	40.4	32.6		
Total apparel fabrics			456.8	440.6	440.6	401.4	524.2	436.6	435.4		
Blankets			64.1	89.3	78.9	80.2	48.5	31.6	21.4		
Other nonapparel			6.9	6.6	8.3	11.8	31.0	32.4	40.3		
Total woven fabrics			527.8	536.5	527.8	493.4	603.7	500.6	497.1		
						Prices					
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Prices received by farmers 7/	23.9	35.5	40.1	41.7	42.4	41.9	42.3	42.0	48.8	48.6	45.0
Parity price 8/	23.4	24.2	27.4	29.6	30.9	31.5	35.3	42.3	45.6	44.5	43.0
Farm as percentage of parity 8/	102.0	145	144	139	134	131	118	98	103	109	105
Boston market price											
Domestic wool 9/											
Territory (scoured basis)											
64's, 70's, 80's, staple	84.4	108.8	119.1	117.8	119.0	117.7	102.6	121.6	10/		
56's, combing	71.9	91.2	102.6	104.2	104.5	103.5	91.4	107.0	10/		
Bright fleece (grease basis)											
64's, 70's, 80's, delaine	33.7	43.1	46.9	46.9	47.0	47.0	41.3	50.1	10/		
56's combing	36.2	46.8	51.8	54.2	54.5	54.0	47.7	55.0	10/		
Foreign wool excl. duty											
Australian (clean basis)											
64's, 70's, topmaking	58.7	69.5	75.4	75.9	72.1	75.2	76.1	102.9	159.9		
Montevideo (grease basis)											
60's, 64's, (merinos)	28.8	40.4	43.0	41.4	39.4	39.6	42.3	50.7	70.8		
56's, (ones)	30.1	38.6	42.5	41.4	40.7	42.2	43.1	49.2	64.5		

Compiled from official sources.
1/ Ranges given for totals are not intended to be sums of ranges for items in the totals.
2/ Grease basis except imports which are actual weight.
3/ 36's-40's foreign wool excluded from apparel wool and included with carpet wool in 1943 data.
4/ Includes a small amount of carbornized wool which was not reported by class and grade, and excludes wool entered as an act of international courtesy.
5/ Not available by breakdown.
6/ For 1935-41 inclusive, Donskoi, Smyrna, and similar wools without merino or English blood are reported as carpet wool and all other wools, both free and dutiable, are reported as apparel wool. Beginning 1942, all duty-free wools are reported as carpet wool and all dutiable wools are reported as apparel wool.
7/ Weighted average, grease basis.
8/ Simple average of monthly data.
9/ Domestic wools for 1943-47 are CCC selling prices.
10/ Not available.

Wool, grease basis: Production in specified countries, Averages 1931-35 and 1936-40, annual, 1944-49

Continent and Country	Averages 1931-35	Averages 1936-40	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948 1/	1949 1/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
North America								
Canada	17.3	15.6	19.3	19.6	17.1	14.1	11.9	10.0
U. S.	431.1	425.3	411.8	378.4	341.7	309.4	280.5	265.0
Estimated total 2/	458.2	451.7	442.2	409.2	370.0	334.7	303.6	286.2
Europe								
United Kingdom	113.8	110.1	85.6	83.7	87.5	71.8	75.0	80.0
Eire	18.4	17.2	15.9	16.1	14.5	13.0	12.0	11.0
France	36.9	37.1	26.0	25.0	26.5	28.6	29.3	30.0
Spain	68.9	70.0	88.0	81.5	79.0	77.0	88.0	66.1
Portugal	15.8	16.3	16.7	15.8	17.6	18.0	18.0	--
Italy	31.0	30.4	23.4	23.8	24.7	27.0	28.0	29.0
Germany	--	31.7	37.0	34.0	25.7	25.4	26.8	27.8
Estimated total 2/ 3/	--	479.5	412.5	382.1	390.8	384.4	408.0	396.4
Soviet Union	--	310.2	277.3	282.0	287.2	285.8	304.6	314.9
Asia								
Iran	38.0	36.3	27.7	28.7	29.5	30.0	29.8	29.3
Iraq	18.5	21.6	22.0	23.0	24.2	24.2	32.7	26.7
Syria	11.1	10.7	12.0	13.6	13.3	12.7	12.1	12.0
Turkey	41.4	67.7	67.0	70.0	69.0	60.2	64.1	66.0
Afghanistan	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	--
China	90.0	88.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	--
India	71.9	72.9	76.0	75.0	54.5	54.5	53.0	--
Pakistan	--	--	--	--	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0
Estimated total 2/	318.1	344.2	326.8	332.5	339.8	330.8	341.1	336.5
South America								
Argentina	361.0	411.0	505.0	505.0	515.0	475.0	419.0	418.0
Brazil	35.0	35.5	40.0	39.0	45.0	48.0	--	48.0
Chile	33.8	32.6	37.5	37.5	38.6	39.2	41.9	46.3
Peru	18.4	19.4	16.9	16.2	17.6	15.9	17.2	18.0
Uruguay	110.6	126.2	156.6	175.2	176.0	158.7	149.9	150.0
Estimated total 2/	574.8	638.9	772.2	790.0	809.7	754.3	695.8	697.6
Africa								
Algeria	19.1	22.6	22.7	21.6	19.8	13.8	132.	14.0
French Morocco	30.7	35.1	39.0	40.0	30.0	25.0	28.0	--
Tunisia	11.9	12.0	13.0	13.2	11.8	11.0	7.9	8.0
Union of South Africa	269.5	252.3	217.7	210.0	209.3	202.9	210.0	210.0
Estimated total 2/	343.1	336.8	305.0	297.5	283.7	265.3	269.5	271.1
Oceana								
Australia	1,010.5	1,051.9	1,016.5	936.2	976.8	1,019.0	1,065.0	1,095.0
New Zealand	281.1	313.8	372.0	365.0	360.0	345.6	335.0	330.0
Estimated total 2/	1,291.8	1,365.9	1,388.6	1,301.3	1,336.9	1,364.7	1,400.1	1,425.1
Estimated world total 4/	3,640.0	3,930.0	3,930.0	3,800.0	3,820.0	3,720.0	3,720.0	3,730.0

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes other countries not shown in table.
3/ Excludes U.S.S.R.
4/ Rounded to tens of millions.
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